

Rawlings and Durrette battle for candidates

By JOAN McALLISTER

"All Nixon wants to do is win this election, with no attention to principles, he is afraid to meet the issues head on. He is so determined to win, he doesn't mind putting people against each other—black against white, young against old. He has taken up the bussing issue now. He says to the working man concerned about the war 'don't worry about the war, worry about bussing.' To the working man concerned about unemployment, he says, 'don't worry about unemployment, worry about bussing.' To the working



photo by Betsy Blizard

... "McGovern will be the divisionist"

man concerned about paying his bills, he says, 'don't worry about the economy, worry about bussing.'"

George Rawlings, National Committee man from Virginia to the Democratic National Committee and statewide Virginia McGovern-Shriver Coordinator.

"McGovern will be the divisionist. Nixon has brought us together again. The conditions of 1967 were of division, antagonism and riots. With the Nixon administration, the crime rate has been lower than at anytime during the 1960s. Before Nixon there were 440 counties in the country not participating in the food stamps program, now there are only eight. School segregation has been reduced from forty per cent, when Nixon took office, to nine per cent."

Wyatt Durrette, Member of House of Delegates from Fairfax and co-chairman of the Young voters for the president

So was the trend of the sparring between Rawlings and Durrette, during their debate October 17, in ACL ballroom. Rawlings represented Senator George McGovern and Durrette represented President Richard Nixon on issues in the current presidential campaigns.

"We need George McGovern to restore integrity and decency to the Presidency. Day by day, under the Nixon administration, we are being sold on the idea that it is all right to bug, spy and disrupt campaign efforts. It is all right to do anything to achieve our ends," said Rawlings.

Said Durrette, "Everyone says that there was a deal made and ITT received special favors from the administration. If this is so, that the Nixon administration gives these favors to business why, during the Kennedy Administration, was ITT the 51st largest conglomerate, and after eight years of Democratic control of the Presidency, and Nixon took office, ITT had grown to the eleventh largest conglomerate?"

"If Nixon has nothing to hide, why doesn't he come out and make a statement? During the McCarthy era, Nixon was accusing people of being communist. Now that people have the goods on him, in scandals in this administration, he wants to be called perfectly clean," Rawlings continued.

"THE WASHINGTON POST has also been printing stories everyday on its front page, concerning the Watergate incident. Nixon had nothing to win and plenty to lose by his involvement. He could never have condoned such a thing. As for the POST, their articles have been a series of A told B and B told C and D printed it," said Durrette.

Calling the Democratic party the party of the people, which has brought progress to the country, Rawlings said that the Democratic party is the party with a heart. "We are a party of the people, not special interests," said Rawlings, "and we have initiated the programs for the workingman such as Social Security, which the Republican fought against."

"Concerning Nixon's proposed appointment of Haynes and Carswell to the Supreme Court, if the Democratic Congress had not stopped him, Nixon would have undone all the civil rights progress up to this time," said Rawlings.

"The Nixon administration has placed more minority groups in important positions than both the Johnson and Kennedy administrations combined," said Durrette. "There is more representation of blacks and women on draft boards and ambassadorships, just to name a few, than at any other time."

"As for Democratic representation of women, blacks and young people at their convention in Miami, this was served by quotas, and beside that, I didn't see many old people or middle-aged people represented there. In New Mexico, McGovern made his stand on young people known by saying, in reference to a poll showing 61 per cent of the young people in the country in favor of Nixon, that any young person who would vote for Nixon is 'so confused he doesn't know which end is up,'" said Durrette.



photo by Betsy Blizard

... "All Nixon wants to do is win this election"

Nixon favored in mock election

Richard Nixon won a mock presidential election sponsored by the I.C.A., which was held last Tuesday. He received 205 out of 307 votes cast. Senator George McGovern received 99 votes. John Schmitz, the American Independent Party candidate, received one vote. The Socialist Labor Party candidate, Louis Fischer, who was also on the ballot, did not receive any votes. Representative Shirley Chisholm and Senator Edmund Muskie each received one write-in vote. In response to a question on the ballot, ninety-two percent of those who voted replied that they were registered voters. The low turnout was attributed to apathy and insufficient publicity.

TheBullet

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monday, october 23, 1972

Grassroots Grasshopper stops in Fredericksburg to 'press the flesh'

by Joan McAllister

"Out to press the flesh," as Liz Carpenter said, the Grassroots Grasshopper made its first stop in Fredericksburg, October 18. The Grasshopper is on a southern tour on behalf of Senator George McGovern. Speaking to a large crowd, mostly Mary Washington students and faculty, in the Sheraton Motor Hotel parking lot, were Carpenter, who was press secretary and staff director to Lady Bird Johnson; author-lecturer, Gloria Steinem; Sissy Farenthold, National Co-Chairwoman of Citizens for McGovern-Shriver; and Terry McGovern, 23 year-old daughter of Senator and Mrs. McGovern.

The Grasshopper, a remodeled camper, is carrying a changing cast of a dozen or so celebrities and politicians on a six-state, six day southern tour.

Earlier that morning in front of the McGovern headquarters in Washington, Carpenter said she is "fed up, with part-time Democrats who run off and play footsie with the Republicans when they have the money and the power."

"This trip is a volunteer effort, on a frayed shoestring. It may be slapdash and less organized than Air Force One; but that is because of the absence of money. At least it's not taxpayers money we're

spending on our campaign," said Carpenter.

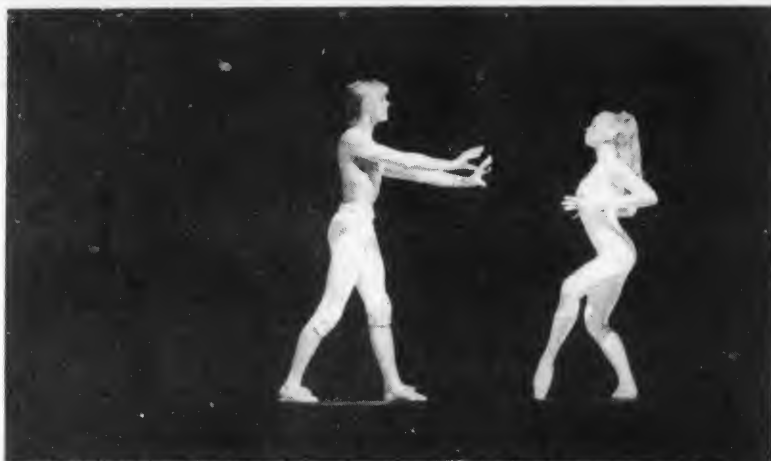
By way of introduction of Steinem, Carpenter said, "Most people on this tour have southern roots, even Ms. Steinem is from southern Toledo. Anyway, she does say Ms. just like the rest of us do."

Charging the Nixon administration does not represent the people, Steinem said, "Women represent 53 per cent of the population and men in minority groups represent 17 per cent. The under thirty group and those not able to 'purchase' a college degree leave about four per cent of the population that Nixon represents. Two per cent of them don't have private incomes, so Nixon really only represents about two per cent of the population."

"As women, we just can't stand four more years of Nixon," said Steinem, "he has to have a memo written for him on how to talk to women, and that really amounts to how to talk down to women."

Steinem said Nixon has voted against every piece of legislation concerning women, including child care legislation, which he vetoed. "His feeling is that it will ruin the family, but women are having a hard time in our society and we must get out and vote on these issues. Only one per cent of the Nixon

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Time Out of Mind

photo by Betsy Blizard

Ballet gives sensual, sensitive performance

by Terry Talbott

The Harkness Ballet gave a stunning performance here last Monday night, the second feature in the 1972-73 Concert Series. A return engagement from last year, the Ballet drew enthusiastic response from the large audience assembled in the George Washington auditorium.

The program, some ten minutes late in starting, was composed of four different numbers. The dancers performed to taped music, written specially for each number.

"Night Song" began the show, and the program described it as a work "combing classical and modern dance forms." Norman Walker was choreographer for this 14-member dance, and music was by Alan Hovhaness.

Lighting for "Night Song" was most effective in transmitting a nocturnal mood. A sort of mesh screen on the overhead lights created shadows across the stage that faded into a misty blue backdrop.

The audience was almost hypnotized by the dancers' grace. During the pauses in the music

while dancing continued, the auditorium was perfectly still. It was easy to share the concentration those onstage felt.

After a brief intermission, "Percussion for Six—Men" followed. Many may remember this popular number from last year, when it was danced by women. A modernistic choreography by Lee Gurst cast each dancer in the role of a percussion instrument, from marimba to cymbals. This gave rise to some outstanding dancing, and a touch of gymnastics.

The only number with special costuming was "Canto Indio." Linda Di Bona and Christopher Aponte were the dancers in this Indian romance. She was the perfect squaw, pigtailed and all, twitching her hips playfully at her strong and handsome admirer. The two gave a good technical performance, and convincingly shared their enjoyment of the dance with the audience.

Probably the most provocative number of the evening was "Time Out of Mind," a sensual modernistic dance. There was a primal quality to the choreography of Brian Macdonald, with bodies writhing onstage, gesturing lewdly to one another. Yet the whole was so artfully conceived that only the most puritanical could call it objectionable.

The Harkness Ballet, composed of 36 dancers, works out of the Harkness House for Ballet Arts in New York. Rebekah Harkness is Artistic Director and Vincent Nebraska is Resident Choreographer.

The next attraction scheduled for the college Concert Series is on Wednesday, November 1, when the Roger Wagner Chorale will perform.



photo by Betsy Blizard

Percussion for Six

Dawnelle: as long as I have my cane I'm in Fat City

handicapped students are aided — when necessary

by Terry Talbott

Last spring, graduating seniors at Ohio State University took a unique approach to the question of a traditional class gift to the school. They voted to provide funds to modify the campus, making it completely accessible to the handicapped.

To educate the university community to the need for such improvements, the Senior Committee sponsored Disability Day. Administrators, students and city officials spent the day blindfolded or in wheelchairs, suffering with imposing stairwells, narrow doorways and similar barriers.

From individual pledges and contributions, federal and state grants, the class made available \$375,000 to eliminate "architectural pollution" on the Columbus campus. The project, involving over 33 buildings, was begun immediately.

Included in the plans are curb ramps, vans to transport students in wheelchairs and modifications on buildings to make them more accessible for blind and physically handicapped people.

Is there any correlation in the OSU story and the Mary Washington campus? Certainly there is little comparison between the 600 OSU disabled students and the handful of handicapped here, yet for those few a problem could exist.

"When a student that we know is handicapped applies to the school," said Dean of Students Mildred Droste, "we have them come for an interview. This way the student can get the feel of the campus and see if they can adjust."

The greatest source of assistance for such a student is in the college community. And to a large extent, such help is easy to find here. This semester's Free University includes a class in dactylology, manual alphabet used for communication with deaf.

Weekly classes in Braille are being conducted so that students can learn to "translate" books for the sightless. In past years, others have made tape recordings of reading assignments.

Droste stressed an attitude of equality important for every student to realize. "We like to feel that every student is treated the same. We're all here for the same reason," she stated, "to get an education."

Dawnelle Cruze, who is blind, recalls her first

contact with the admissions officials when she thought of applying here. "The administration was very nice," she said. "They were really concerned if I was going to have any trouble here."

Although she admits having less trouble adapting than a crippled individual would, Dawnelle finds the campus easy to maneuver. "As long as I have my cane, I'm in Fat City," she laughed. "Of course, it always helps when they (college maintenance) put benches around manholes and that sort of thing."

She finds the OSU project a worthwhile cause, but considers it unfeasible here due to the small number of students affected. Their Disability Day, though, she would not be in favor of having.

"I think it's really too superficial, just too phony," she said. Also, a plan in other colleges, including William and Mary, of housing blind students together she criticized.

"It's not good," she said. "I think it's a vital part of a public education for others to learn to live together." She recalled her experience living in a Richmond boarding house during one summer's employment. "It was very hard to establish a rapport there with more than two or three people."

In fact, this has been her greatest area of difficulty, gaining acceptance from her fellow students. Though she can joke openly with her friends about her blindness, many still feel a certain awkwardness with her.

"Twice I've offered to babysit as a substitute for girls here on campus, and both times they've refused me," she said. And in a sociology discussion, she was amazed at some questions on handicaps that reflected a real ignorance on the part of her classmates.

From her point of view, the adjustment of the non-disabled individual to living comfortably with handicaps can be even harder than the physical problems they face. One common problem is whether to offer assistance, be it a guiding arm or carrying parcels for someone.

"Well," she said, "if I'm lost, you can usually tell, and know I need help. But the best rule of thumb in regard to any handicapped person is, 'If we need help, we'll ask for it.'"

crossfire

has the peace movement gone to pot?

by Daniel Dervin

Has the Peace Movement gone to pot? To be honest, I don't know where it has gone. I suspect it has run down due to both external and internal difficulties. How long in our society can a movement based on belief in such ideals as man's capacity for improving his lot, values of community and cooperation over power and aggression, and the viability of the democratic process be expected to sustain itself? But now that it has vanished or fragmented, it is hard to believe that the movement, which started, in part, over seven years ago with the teach-ins on campuses and, for all practical purposes, died five years later with the volley of National Guard rifle fire on Kent State campus, thrived for so long. But it is true that after that most politicized spring, the fall of 1970 saw students back to doing their own thing—from mysticism and macramé, to attending classes. It was all over and it is still over, even though the killing in Southeast Asia is not. Why?

Well, you can say Nixon co-opted some of the movement's goals by reducing the draft, troop numbers, and American body counts. But he also stepped up bombing, widened the war to Indo-China, set up Thieu as a dictator, and turned large sections of South Vietnam into a refugee camp, for the war is still going on.

The war goes on, and students live from assignment to assignment, faculty from preparation to preparation, the citizenry from scandal to scandal, and the war goes on. Easy to forget. In fact, we're encouraged to forget, to do our own thing again and cultivate our own egos, or minds, as if they existed in some abstract realm which we could, by pretending, safely inhabit. Yet a campus that is a mere sanctuary for the birds, one that is an asylum for lunatics, while an open forum for the interplay of passionately held and passionately questioned ideas is something else. "A tear is an intellectual thing" (Blake). "Man is a social animal" (Aristotle). The great positive lesson of the sixties, which should not be forgotten in the

cynical and uncertain seventies, is that conviction in the head are worthless unless you are willing to put your body on the line. Quite a few did.

But I disgress. The Peace Movement, I suspect, also became demoralized from within. As Kingman Brewster pointed out, it doesn't make sense to speak of relevance unless you say relevance to what? Too many in the movement did not get past the first step of protest, or they attempted to leap from dissent to nirvana in one jump. The ecstasy of the sixties was too much in the protest and not enough in the fusion of ideals and actualities through viable programs. The moral discipline to sustain both political action and Utopian dreams was not found. "We blew it," as Captain America says in "Easy Rider."

Now (while the war still goes on) we have another ideal: liberation. For women, yes, but for men too. All right, let us have liberation, but let us see it—whether it be alteration of consciousness, separation from conventional life-styles, or commitment to a cause—as a first step only. And let us not confuse individual breakthroughs with the apocalypse. Let us be liberated so that we are freer and better equipped to tackle our country's enduring problems—poverty, pollution, racism, and militarism. For the war goes on. And becoming liberated amidst such conditions can only increase one's anguish. No man is a rock or an island, complete unto himself. Nor is woman. And for a woman to be able to choose whether to marry and raise children as cannon fodder for a war machine, or to be able to fight on equal footing with men in more Vietnams is no choice at all.

So go to classes, get your grades, get your degrees, get your niches somewhere in the Establishment, but remember: the war goes on. It is no anomaly anymore. It is more likely part of a general drift. If we don't show we care, America will go to pot. And I don't mean grass: this will be no greening.

What has happened to the Peace Movement? Rather ask, what has happened to us?

day care: too long forgotten

For something dating as far back as the Civil War, day care facilities have waited an embarrassingly long time to boast of national existence. The government entered the scene during World War II with a \$52 million grant only to withdraw their support in 1946 and not offer it again until almost twenty years later. By the '60's, day care facilities had fizzled to one sixth of their capacity during the war, though the number of working mothers had doubled.

That a flourishing of day care facilities in the last decade has taken place in the shadow of the Women's Lib Movement is no coincidence. It is unfortunate, however, that national awareness of the need of day care centers is so strongly dependent upon the publicity surround the Movement. The association is too quickly made between the day care facilities and women's cry that her place is not limited to her home, let alone her kitchen — the association inferring that the raison d'être of the centers is to free women from their time accustomed roles so that they may pamper their outside interests.

Though many take up issue with Women's Lib, it is no where near the crucial issue behind the day care centers. Nor, for that matter, is the needs of the working mother, real and demanding as they might be. Much more is needed to justify the existence of an institution that is handling such potentiality of human development, those preschool years when so much emotional, social and physical growth, and two-thirds of a person's intellectual development occurs. The statement of purpose of such an institution must be centered on the child himself with an educational program designed to enrich his development. It is thus that the Day Care Center at Mary Washington, under the direction of Debbie Mandelker, has endeavored to set up their program: to provide the child with an enriching environment rough "care, protection and stimulation to supplement that which he receives at home."

Betsy Blizard

MARY WASH WONDERS

DOES ANYBODY REALLY KNOW HOW LOUD IT IS? Mid-terms. Gotta study. Gotta catch up on reading. Gotta find someplace. Someplace where it is quiet. Away from all the confusion of the dorms. The library, that's the place.

You've got to be kidding.

Mary Wash will confine her comments to the Reserve Room in E. Lee Trinkle Library.

The Reserve Room is a most popular room, so it seems. It is a room where girls gather to talk, and laugh, and giggle, and discuss weekends. And, let us not forget the student aide who perches on a stool behind the desk. Last time Mary Wash was in there, the aide and a friend carried on a conversation that was so well above a "conversational tone" that three girls got up and left in search of another room.

Mary Wash has commented on this situation to numerous students. They suggested that Mary Wash also mention the "library ladies" who barge in the Reserve Room and yell to an aide in a manner that all who hear know that they must have donated all the books to the library.

So, peoples, maybe besides a "smoking room" in E. Lee Trinkle, we need a "chatter room."

Some people in the Reserve Room (and most likely in other rooms in the library) are there to study. Be considerate.

FIRST SEMESTER GRADES: The last academic

year was the College's first year of a "4-1-4", so to speak. That is, we finished exams before the holiday, had a month off, and then returned. We supposedly had a nice vacation, right? Wrong.

Grades, hanging over some heads like death itself, didn't arrive until a week before the students returned for second semester. Some students didn't receive their grades until they opened up their boxes in College Station upon their return. (These facts were compiled from a private poll taken by Mary Wash.)

May we now direct our attention to the registrar's office. We realize that you are busy at this time...and that you have to wait on professors...but can't something be done to speed this process up?

It would be a nice Christmas gift from you to us.

A SEACOBECK STUDENT AIDE GRIP: Well, Mary Wash has hit the library aides, why not those at Seacobeck?

Seems what irks students the most is leaving the table to get a cup of coffee, or another roll, and MAGIC!! your plate, food utensils, everything, gone.

Efficiency you girls don't lack.

MARY WASH PONDERS: ...Strife is the origin of all things...Peace of hence absurd or rather it is a pause in war...Benito Mussolini...

TheBullet

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The Skin of Our Teeth: a puzzling play

by Betsy Blizard

The pieces may not be given in a chronological order but when put together they do complete the puzzle. Thornton Wilder's play, "The Skin of Our Teeth," defies the logic of time to such a degree that the term "anachronism" is not even a useful explanation for the plot.



photo by Betsy Blizard

dinosaurs in the Antrobus home in Excelsior, New Jersey. Bingo games, glacial periods, the Great Flood, the war (any war), singing telegrams, political conventions, the Muses and Homer collide on stage and our hero Mr. Antrobus (Would Wilder ever have been so blatant as to call him Mr. Mann?), invents the lever, the wheel, and the brewing of beer, while Mrs. Antrobus makes her fair contribution with the hem, the gore, the gusset, and "the novelty of the year — frying in oil."

In and among the kaleidoscope of catastrophes besetting the Antrobus family Wilder plays his theme of the indestructibility of man, that is, his continuing escape by the skin of his teeth.

Joe Dodd, set designer, has carried the puzzle metaphor over into the set itself by making the walls giant puzzle pieces. By exposing the backstage, with its light fixtures, exit sign and grey cinder-blocked walls, Dodd has recreated Wilder's attempt to make a puzzle out of the presentation of a play itself. Pieces of the play are interrupted by pieces of the reality beneath the play, as, for example, when a cue is missed and Sabina doffs her mask and tells the audience of her disgust at working with actors who miss their cues in a play she doesn't even understand. The unfinished backstage never lets the audience forget that the Antrobuses are only actors and "The Skin of Our Teeth" is only a play.



photo by Betsy Blizard

Steinham: 'we can't stand four more years of Nixon'

from page 1

administration is women, and he included his private secretary in this percentage."

Terry McGovern, speaking to the crowd, said, "No matter what the outcome of the election, and I'm sure of a Democratic victory, we have started something which can't be reversed."

Sissy Farenthold, also a speaker, called the upcoming election the most important one in 100 years. She cited the war as the major issue.

Sissy Farenthold recently ran for Governor of the state of Texas in a field of seven candidates. She ran second, accumulating 45 per cent of the vote. She also is the first woman in the United States to have her name placed in nomination for Vice President of the United States.

Carpenter presented an autographed biography of McGovern for use in the college library to Kathy King, president of the Young Democrats and campus-coordinator for McGovern-Shriver.

Others on the bus at various times were scheduled to include Ethel Payne, first black member of the White House press staff; Dorothy Bush, secretary of the Democratic National committee; former Alabama Governor Jim Folsom; and Hodding Carter, newspaper publisher and Vice Chairman of the Credentials committee of the Democratic party.

Myrlie Evers, widow of slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers, and Georgia state legislator Julian Bond were also planned to join the bus for part of its tour.

review

Surfer Joe Jesus performs at theatre

By MELANIE ELLIS

Last spring, the General Washington Dinner Theatre opened with "The Last Days", a rock musical based on the fame "Jesus Christ, Superstar". Surprisingly, the show reaped a great deal of praise in the Fredericksburg area and this fall, it was reopened.

I really can't imagine what draws people to the performances of "The Last Days"—perhaps masochism or the food served at the dinner theatre although the night two went to see the show even that didn't seem too appetizing.

The New York version of "Superstar" is basically adhered to throughout with the addition of two songs, "Oh, Happy Day" which converts the show at that point into something resembling a country-western church picnic and "My Sweet Lord" which, of course, just doesn't fit into the conception of "Superstar".

Perhaps the portrayal of Jesus by Ron Wehman,

also the show's musical director, is the most ludicrous and exemplifies the show's overall tone, wearing white pants and a loose black and white shirt, he looks more like Surfer Joe than the Son of God. To top it off, I don't think Weber and Rice, the co-writers for "Superstar", ever conceived of their Jesus wearing a stringy black wig which adorned Wheman's head throughout the performance.

There's really no use to go into describing the show any farther. All I can say is, if you've seen it—my condolences and if you haven't, well, don't bother.

Thursday afternoon an unusual combo put on a performance for a small gathering of MWC students in the college ballroom. Six elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints combined their musical talents for "Proclamation."

Appearing free to all members of the college community, few of whom were present, these young men took the chance to express their feelings about the church in music. After an opening prayer by Sister Allen, another Mormon missionary, the group presented a selection of contemporary music, interspersed with humorous features.

The group, made of talented as well as dedicated members, showed great versatility in their selections. Playing piano, two guitars, drums, trumpet and soprano sax, Proclamation opened with "Evil Woman" by Santana.

Coming from as far away as San Francisco and Salt Lake City, the men all expressed their happiness to be in Fredericksburg. "It's a lovely campus," one quipped. "I wouldn't mind going here myself."

After several collective numbers, each member of the group was given a chance to solo, either on his instrument or in a song. A special highlight of the program was their rendition of some old barbershoppers' tunes.

Proclamation also did a scene from "The Music Man," showing a group of travelling salesmen on a train headed for River City. They effectively portray-

ed the shaking and rhythms of an old trainride in their speech and movements.

Mostly the tunes were familiar to all, including "Color My World," "Aquarius" and John Denver's famous "Country Roads." The songs were all performed with a freshness and vitality that spread to the audience before their concert ended.

After the musical program, a film and filmstrip about the Mormon Church and its missions were shown. Later that night, the same performance was given for the general public at the Fredericksburg Church of the Latter-Day Saints.



class council dues collected

Class Council dues of \$3.00 are being collected by each classes' interform representatives, Wednesday October 18 through Wednesday November 1. Payment of dues enables students to receive reduced prices on weekends and activities sponsored by Class Council.

ACLU speaker

The MWC and Fredericksburg Chapters of the ACLU will sponsor a speaker from the United Farm Workers Union. Ms. Lynn Anderson will speak on the life of the migrant worker October 24 at 7 p.m. in Monroe 21. A film, "Viva La Causa" will be shown. The United Farm Workers, whose chief organizer is Caesar Chavez, are currently working toward the unionization of laborers via the lettuce strike.

Sickle cell benefit: a success in many ways

Last Wednesday's benefit for sickle cell anemia to honor the late Janice Collier met resistance from the weather, but still made over \$130 for the cause of research. And for the MWC Afro-American Association, it was a success in another important way.

The morning carnival, cut short by about three hours due to rain, brought in \$80 profit. The remainder of the total was collected at the evening performance of Harambee 360, "Slippin' Into Blackness," an outstanding example of Black arts.

It is hard to imagine anyone in the large audience not being deeply affected by this show. The opening Ritual of Respect, narrated by Gaye Adegbalola, set the perfect mood of Black consciousness that was to continue through the night.

The room was darkened but for a single strobe light onstage. The cast of Harambee, from small children to adults, drifted onstage dancing, clad in black shirts and pants. Meanwhile the narrator spoke of the need for respect.

"Respect of child for parent . . . of man for woman . . . To be disrespected is to be a nigger. And niggers must die! And be reborn into strong Black men and women."

The cast moved off the stage, mingling in the audience, whispering to individuals, "Must be reborn . . . to be intellectual warriors . . . strong men and women . . ." and other key phrases from the narration. As the group reassembled onstage, Regina Williams led them in singing "Soldiers in the Army," full of rich harmonies and varied rhythms.

At the same time, slides were flashed next to the stage, showing members of Harambee in action, as well as several informal poses of young and old Negroes. In each face was reflected the struggle

of the Black heritage, and a sense of pride shared among the peoples of a nation. One wonders, is there now any doubt that Black is Beautiful?

The program events following gave a new appreciation for Black identity and a strengthened social awareness of the race question. Five skits, Harambee originals, made comments on such relevant issues as busing and integration.

"The Parents are Confused" showed an argument and near-fight between Black and White mothers whose sons were attending newly integrated schools. Each hurled familiar epithets at the other; the crowd of onlookers harassed and held back the peace-maker in their midst. And all the while the children of dispute were calmly playing together, exiting with a shrug of dismissal for their unseeing parents.

Each skit, artfully conceived and well performed, had something to say about our world. The message was the same—it's all been said before—but when will man start to listen?

Other examples of entertainment ranged from dance to poetry. There was much fine singing, especially solos by Joanne Harris and Regina Williams. Lita Watkins did a beautiful modern dance as Joanne sang "Summertime," an early highlight of the show.

Some authentic African drumming was presented by Marty Box and Michael Johnson. This ancient art managed to survive the censure of the American colonial authorities, who banned the drums when slaves were brought to this country. They feared some kind of secret communication between the slaves was taking place.

Recognition was also given that night to Janice's parents and sister, who made the trip to attend

the affair. The show closed with the traditional "Freedom Song Medley" and "Query" that ends each Harambee performance.

Formed five years ago as The Shades of Soul, Harambee is directed by Clarence R. Todd. Xavier Richardson, president, explained the group's motto in his welcoming remarks. "If you don't know, learn. If you do know, teach."

Harambee 360 has its own meeting house on Lafayette Blvd., and gives shows there and around the state whenever possible. Any club or other group on campus interested in having a performance can contact Joanne or Lita for further information.



photo by Vera Plechash
bake sale attracts students at benefit.

ekistics: the world you'll live in

in search of the human city

by Holly Strawbridge

continued from last week

The topic of the second day was Man and his values in relation to human settlements. The first to comment was Dr. Margaret Mead, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History. She wanted to emphasize the need to plan for all ages. Most of today's housing is made for young couples with young children—babies, golden agers, teenagers, and single people are disregarded. If people were given the space and the basics, they would build what is appropriate for both them and the environment. She also noted that a world-wide language would ease fear of strangers and travelling.

Eric Ericson, an American Psychoanalyst and teacher of psychology, understands what man must have to be oriented in his surroundings. He must look towards the future with goals beyond the probable, but keep parts of his old traditions. Along with his desire for perfection, he must be able to discard that which is of no use to him.

Laila El-Hamamsy, Director of Anthropology at the American University in Cairo, sees the rural end of development. She knows from her own country that when a man has an alternative for something better, he will take it, and to a farmer or peasant, the city represents opportunity. There is where he has many neighbors with little income no one feels poor.

In essence, it is urgent that we reestablish the human physical scale and provide places of contact and recreation. Government must be redesigned under man's control, to carry out his needs, rather than dominate and destroy. This latter statement was the subject of a good part of the discussion on the third day, most comments being supportive.

So I will continue to the fourth day. The subject was Shells, and Dr. Doxiadis was the first speaker. He set forth three proposals: one, give land to the people thus eliminating slums; two, give them a large choice of buildings. Some would prefer older homes, others newer ones, but steer away from the ugly large-scale housing schemes; three, for the most part, avoid the high-rise which lacks imagination and becomes repetitive, but include a few well-planned ones for a variety in choice. Presently, the high cost of land near city centers demands high buildings, so this can be eliminated if we bring land prices down.

Arieh Sharon, an Israeli architect, feels that housing blocks, which are common world-wide, are not satisfactory. Most are very poor architecturally, and will be the slums of tomorrow. Much was done without architects because the planners felt it was

too expensive and they did not need "high-class design." Space relationships were ignored. But even well-designed pre-fabricated units can be satisfactory if the entire neighborhood is planned. A newly planned town with an environmental attraction, a common beauty, produces a sense of loyalty and pride among the residents.

Yoshinobu Ashihara, the architect who designed the Japanese pavilion at Expo '67, approves of settlements which are small and well-planned as clusters. He feels that several small projects instead of one large one give the tenant the feeling of having made a choice.

The subject of the fifth day was Networks, considered with the Shells they connect. Lord Richard Llewelyn-Davies, a British Lord in Parliament, stressed the importance of balance and flexibility. He said that a network design (be it road, wire, or pipe) should be planned for possible change by future generations. At present the balance is off—many areas of land are overloaded, and in other places it is a struggle to get the conveniences we so take for granted. We also tend to spend billions on sophisticated networks in poor countries, when these systems could grow with their need, and be better used.

Wesley Posvar, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, agreed with Lord Llewelyn-Davies that there is an imbalance in all networks, but he sees it most strongly in roads. Ghetto areas in large cities are almost shut away from the mobile world. Transportation into and out of the ghetto could bring more people to jobs further from home (today, the slum dweller relies on jobs available within walking distance), and connect the sheltered people to outside cultural interests.

Roman Gribbs, the Mayor of Detroit, suggested putting the government in natural centers of people's habits, taking it out of downtown isolation away from those with whom it should be in contact. He also thinks that if "escapes" such as television were taken away, the need for human conversation as an exchange of ideas would reestablish itself.

Professor C. H. Waddington, a British biologist, came up with a solution to several problems. He suggests forms of transportation which use muscle power as a natural energy (e.g. bicycle power). This would reduce the impending power crisis, and eliminate many forms of transportation which are threatening our air and safety.

However, Werner Gullander, a U.S. Businessman, hit one of the hearts of our problems—the labor

and union restrictions. We must be able to get more for our money if we are to build a new world. Right now there is too much restriction labor which results in high costs. We must make laws which prohibit such abuse of society, but the government is too influenced by labor unions from deep within. This must change! Mr. Gullander also pointed out the true need for every citizen's participation. Many would say, "sure we need an airport—but not in my yard!" A standardization of land values would take care of this particular case, but in the future there will have to be sacrifices for the common good.

On Saturday, the sixth day, an early declaration was drawn up, and design, land use and resources, and private initiative.

On Sunday the final declaration was decided on, presented and signed. Now that you have some background, read it with knowledge that it is in hopes of creating a truly livable world. Absorb it into your lives. The declaration of Delos Ten

Preamble

1. A decade has passed since the declaration of Delos was issued at the first Delos Symposium. We, the participants of Delos Ten, at the end of ten years of common effort, reaffirm the validity of that declaration.

2. The crisis in the world settlements predicts and increases. The speed of urbanization continues to accelerate. Within man's burgeoning settlements, the need for human dignity for full participation by the citizen in the community, for the recovery or creation of neighborhood, for variety, approaches the rapid, and we and our settlements are entering a period of intense and general strain.

3. The next two or three decades will be critical in the race between increasing numbers and available resources, between rising social tensions and the inventions of new kinds of community. Every sort of human settlement from the suburb to the ghetto, from the overloaded center-city to the squatter settlement can be a risk in the turbulent time ahead.

4. This realization leads us to reassess with even greater confidence and deeper understanding the essential principles of the Delos Declaration. We believe that the past ten years have remarkably reinforced the basic insight of ekistics—that the quality of settlements depends upon the total human environment in space and time. Land use, the shape and scale of buildings, access to nature,

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Delos Ten outlines future needs

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respect for the life-cycle from youth to age and for the varieties of human culture and occupation—all these belong to the creation of fully human settlements.

5. We also reaffirm our belief that resources can be mobilized to build these settlements. We believe that a clearer understanding of existing waste and folly—in our expenditures for arms, in gross inequalities between nations and groups in sheer technical inefficiency—can stimulate an immediate and sane re-ordering of our priorities in the use of capital and energy.

We believe too, that the scale of need in urbanizing communities must and can draw forth new achievements in investment, innovation and productivity.

6. To correct evils and imbalance demands speedy and often painful reorganization of the way of life in all countries. If the next critical decades are lost—by continued selfishness, by timidity, by lack of faith—humanity's course will be set towards disaster. But if the human community is willing to accept the difficulties, endure the pain and protect those who are injured by unavoidable changes, mankind can reasonably hope for settlements in which men women and children realize their full capacity for creativeness and joy.

7. To this end, we, assembled at Delos Ten, wish to bring a number of specific proposals to the urgent attention of those who are responsible for action and have the ability to act. We address these proposals to national and local governments and authorities, and existing and emerging international and planetary institutions, the United Nations, its specialized agencies, the new environmental organ of the United Nations, the World Bank, the Regional Developmental Banks, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, and to voluntary and corporate bodies throughout the world.

Recommendations

8. At the base of all human settlement lie the neighborhoods and villages. These must be identified, resurrected or created, so that citizens may acknowledge and exercise commitment to the whole range of communities, the local and regional communities, their countries and the world.

9. There is a need for a revision of local, regional and national administrative units and for the creation of new planetary authorities.

10. Local government must be brought closer to people and provision made for active participation in decision-making and input from community groups. At the same time larger consolidated and rationalized units are needed to provide for modern mobility, migration, and for the management of networks of transportation, energy distribution and communication.

11. The area of jurisdiction of political units should be largely determined by the area of effective decision making. Each institution or tier of government should be accountable, should have defined responsibilities for planning and action, and should have the authority and control of the financial resources to carry them out.

12. Each community should be encouraged to determine its form and way of life, according to criteria necessary for its own variety and the wider good in balance with the broader community, and given the means and authority to do so.

13. Planning, design and building must allow for changes over time, and for participation both by those who are locally concerned and by members of the widest community affected. There must be provision for continuous assessment, error correcting, responsive feedback, and evaluation. Beauty, safety, variation, cultural style, closeness to nature, and provision for every stage of the life cycle should be explicitly included.

14. Measures should be taken to prevent the uncontrolled expansion of metropolitan areas and to organize them in a more humane way. High rise and large scale buildings should not be considered as the normal, general and most suitable way of expanding and renewing our cities. But the formation of new communities and the limitations on height of buildings must not be used to deprive people of choice nor to drive the poor out of the central city.

15. The system of networks should be consolidated and rationalized. The configuration of networks—corridors of transportation and energy—determine the growth patterns of settlements. There is at present enormous waste of land, money and social values owing to the short-sighted uncoordinated and overlapping placement of networks. Metropolitan areas are in urgent need of mass transportation. All networks should be consolidated into a grid or pattern, varying with the economic and technological capacities of the country, region or settlement they serve.

16. The location and timing of public investment in roads, utilities, communications and other components of the infrastructure should be coordinated at functionally appropriate levels, in order to serve and balance the local and general interest. It is essential that authorities concerned with roads, water, and waste disposal be brought within comprehensive planning.

17. Adequate provision must be made for many other types of networks for communication among people; radio and television, widely diffused imagery and music.

18. To remove gross inequalities, accelerate the development of low income countries, and alleviate the world's urban problems, will require the mobilization of substantial resources of energy and capital. Improvements in the efficiency of energy use, and

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Symposion recommends future changes

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the development of new energy forms are urgently needed—some on an emergency basis—if suppliers of energy are to be adequate and predictable. The substantial requirements for finances will necessitate the diversion of funds from many present activities to more urgent and productive ones.

19. Pressures will be greatest in the countries with the lowest per capita incomes. New methods and new techniques must be invented, in addition to a careful selection of traditional ones, for application to settlement needs.

20. Longer vision is needed than that permitted within the present constraints of terms of office, calculation or returns on investments and demands for accountability. The public sector and the environments within which the private sector operates, according to different nationally or locally defined competencies, must be restructured to stimulate innovation and personal initiative.

21. National and international land policies are required to preserve areas of irreplaceable resources, whether mineral, biological, cultural or aesthetic, and access to them assured. Policies must carefully allocate land between the competing uses of production, recreation, conservation and

settlement. Uncoordinated development can threaten this balance. Not only conservation of, but improvement of many areas of the earth's surface is necessary.

22. The new urban citizenry must be provided with land and assistance. Before the year 2000 at least 15 hundred millions new dwelling units must be provided. Newly devised financial and credit systems need to be established. In many technologically underdeveloped countries provision of land and tools for self-help has proved useful. In all types of economic systems there is a need to establish a tie between individual and home which will lead to commitment and responsibility for its care.

23. Citizen involvement in the solution of ekistical problems is indispensable. This requires educational progress for people of all ages and all degrees of specialization. Ekistics—the arts and sciences of human settlements—must be made widely known both in programs of formal education, and by the many other means of communication being developed by art and technology.

24. Much of existing knowledge is still unapplied, but there is very great need for research into

many problems which are not yet fully understood. Ekistics needs to develop in collaboration with many of the basic natural and social sciences. As it does so, it will fulfill its promise of allowing man to understand and deal with the most important and difficult problems of his life on earth.

Epilogue

25. Over the last ten years we have shared the world and the companionship of the Delos Symposium and gained from it a new vision of human possibilities and order. All that we have learned leads to reaffirm our commitment to the principles of Delos. This affirmation will mean for some of us a formal giving of a tithe of our time in recognition of all Delos has given us. For all of us it means the courage to bring the vision of Delos into our life and work. Thus we join our efforts to those of all who seek, with hope, to build the Human City.

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4. What does the term "selectivity" mean?
5. The control that makes it possible to listen to the full range of sound when music is played at a low volume is called:
 1. Range control.
 2. Loudness contour control.
 3. Volume control.
6. What purpose does a high filter control perform?
7. What are Baxandall controls?
8. What is a watt?
 1. A unit of light.
 2. A unit of power.
 3. A unit of efficiency.
9. What is distortion?
10. How do the various power measurements, such as Peak-to-Peak, IHF, EIA and RMS relate to actual output power?
11. The ability of a speaker to follow low-frequency signals of large amplitude is called:
 1. Transient response.
 2. Compliance.
 3. Efficiency.
12. What is the function of a crossover network?
13. What is meant by an acoustic-suspension speaker system?
14. What are the advantages of a heavy turntable platter?
15. Wow and flutter are:
 1. Changes in power output of an amplifier.
 2. Distortion caused by variations in turntable or tape deck motor speed.
 3. Irregularities in the human voice.
16. What are the main benefits of electronics tuning?
 1. More accurate than manual tuning.
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17. What does the term "capture ratio" mean?
18. What is an IC?
19. What do tape monitor circuits do?
20. What is the TS-100?



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